

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNA,

Received up to 3rd November, 1885.

POLITICAL.

Arrival of a deputation
from Memna at Merv.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 28th October, says that there cannot possibly be peace of a permanent character with Russia. Although the Russian Government has given friendly assurances and Colonel Kuhlberg is said to have already left for the frontier to meet the British Boundary Commission, no satisfactory results are likely to follow. A telegram received from Teheran on the 26th idem has brought most serious news. A deputation from Memna, it appears, waited on Russian officers at Merv, complained to them of Afghán oppression, and requested Russian intervention! There is no doubt that Russian intrigue is at the bottom of the matter, and this is the same trick which Russians played at Merv. The telegram in question makes no mention of the reply of Russian officers to the deputation, but the St. Petersburg Government is sure to accede to the request of the inhabitants of Memna in the cause of humanity and civilization! The *Najm* will not be surprised if a similar deputation

Circulation,
725 copies.

tion waits on Russians from Kabul itself in due course after the occupation of Memna by them. In fact, Russian intrigues have already commenced at Kabul. The Russian Government availed itself of the occasion of Khartoum's fall to seize Panjdeh. Now that a rupture is imminent with Burma, Russia has renewed its intrigues on the frontier.

Circulation,
2,500 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore), of the 31st October, referring to the arrival of the Memna deputation at Merv, observes that the adop-

tion of this artifice by the Russian Government to find a pretext for interference with Afghánistán had long been apprehended. Sher Ali Khán foresaw the danger and lost his balance of mind through fear and anxiety, and the disastrous results that followed are well known. Lord Lytton waged a war against him at an immense sacrifice of men and money, occupied Afghánistán, and turned the friendly Afgháns into inveterate enemies! Ultimately Government was obliged to evacuate the country, placing Abdul Rahmán on the throne at Kabul! It is not known what reply the Russian officers at Merv have given to the Memna deputation, and with what feelings the Amír has received the news of this Russian *finesse*. But there can be no difficulty in anticipating the Russian reply and the Amír's feelings. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that the despatch of the deputation from Memna is due to Russian intrigue. It is possible that a similar deputation from Herat also may soon find its way to Merv, because it is no secret that intrigue has long been at work at Herat. The deputation trick adopted by the Russian Government is a very ingenious one and can be well urged by it with some show of plausibility to justify interference with the affairs of Afghánistán.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Waqáya-i-Ālam* (Gházipur), of the 26th October, says that the peace in the East of Europe is threatened by Servia and Bulgaria. Contrary to the provisions of the Berlin Treaty, the two States

Eastern difficulty.

are engaged in making military preparations and have collected troops on their frontier. They really deserve to be improved off the face of the earth. Turkey, too, is not inactive. The Great Powers of Europe have declared that the Treaty of Berlin shall be maintained, but the difficulty is that European countries do not care much for treaty stipulations when it serves their purpose to break them. The position of Turkey is very critical. That country is an eye-sore to all Europe and is frequently dragged into wars which cripple its strength. The fact is that Christian countries do not like to see any other nation rule in any part of the earth. Now the only course open to the Sultan of Turkey is to declare a religious war against the Christian Governments. If he is unsuccessful, he should retire to Asia, and, setting up the standard of religious war, appeal to the whole Muhammadan world for aid against his enemies. He should make some such effort for the maintenance of his power rather than allow his provinces to be wrested from him one by one.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 31st October, referring to the strained relations between this country and Burma, observes that if

Burmese embroglio.

Theebaw accepts the demands of the Government of India, well and good, otherwise hostilities will very likely break out. But the question is whether Theebaw has lately been guilty of any special act of hostility which can justify an immediate declaration of war against him. As regards his dispute with the Bombay-Burma Corporation, he is an independent prince and has full power to fine a firm or trading company in his country. The Government of India has no connection with the Corporation in question, and therefore there is no necessity for it to go to war with Burma for the sake of the Corporation. Theebaw is no doubt a very cruel king and deserves to be punished. But in the present unsatisfactory state of affairs on the north-west frontier, Government is not justified in frittering away its strength in such unnecessary quarrels. The Russian Commission has not yet even

Circulation,
400 copies.

arrived on the frontier, and the demarcation of the boundary will not be carried out very easily. The revival of the Eastern question itself is due to the frontier difficulty. Anglo-Indian newspapers are inciting Government to a declaration of war and recommend the annexation of Burma. Their countrymen have everything to gain by these proposals. European military officers attached to the Expeditionary Force will receive honours and titles, and many new appointments will be created for civil servants. On the other hand, natives have everything to lose. Many native soldiers will be carried to an early grave, and the Indian treasury will be saddled with the entire cost of the war. (The *Koh-i-Núr*, Lahore, of the 31st October, expresses nearly the same sentiments.)

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 28th October, refers to some of the tyrannical and high-handed proceedings of Theebaw and to his conclusion of a Treaty with the French Government, and remarks that the Government of India has been obliged to send an expedition to Burma in consequence, although the expedition is ill-timed, in view of the Central Asian difficulty. But the sooner a tyrant like Theebaw is dethroned the better.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
415 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 28th October, says that there is a great difference between Indian delegates in England. Anglo-Indians, who are as a rule upstarts, and Englishmen at home. The treatment which the Indian delegates have received in England affords best proof of this difference. High personages like Mr. Bright, Mr. Digby, Lord Hartington, Mr. Slagg, and Mr. Blunt have given them a hearty welcome and have extended a helping hand to them. Even the Grand Old Man himself has exhibited sympathy and will shortly have an interview with them. The Indian delegates intend to deliver speeches

at Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool, &c., and there is every reason to hope that they will be received well at those cities. In this country Anglo-Indians would at once denounce such movements as seditious and would not tolerate them for a moment.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 31st October, refers to the natives who have gone to England to stand as candidates at the approaching general election, and remarks that the time has arrived for the admission of natives to Parliament. The concession would be but a piece of justice to this country and would greatly increase the popularity and stability of British rule.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Bhāratendu* (Brindāban), for October, publishes an article headed "Lady Dufferin, an angel," and purporting to be a communication from a Hindu woman. The writer cordially thanks the Countess of Dufferin for the movement set on foot by her to provide female medical aid to native women, and observes that the measure will not only relieve their sufferings in case of sickness, but will also provide employment for many poor females who will be trained as Doctors. Natives themselves would not be able to carry out such a scheme even in ten years, but as it has been inaugurated by Lady Dufferin, it will soon be a *fait accompli*. The writer would draw her Ladyship's attention to two other evils—namely, infant marriage and compulsory widowhood, which are a source of life-long miseries to native women. There appears to be no good reason why Government should refrain from interfering with these mischievous social institutions when it has already put a stop to infanticide and the *sati*.

Circulation,
250 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 31st October, says that lately a retired native Tahsildār, who is an Honorary Magistrate, called upon the Deputy Commissioner of a district situated to

Circulation,
155 copies.

Alleged misconduct of two Deputy Commissioners in the Panjáb towards natives.

the west of Lahore. The Deputy Commissioner asked him to sit down on the floor ; but he objected to this, and, taking leave of him, departed ! The Deputy Commissioner of another district which lies to the east of Lahore is no doubt a very able officer, but his pride knows no bounds. In his official communications in vernacular to his subordinate native officers he makes use of insolent language. The writer quotes a sentence from his correspondence which he considers to be objectionable. One evening a carriage, belonging to a nobleman who exercises criminal powers, was found by the police in a public thoroughfare without a light. The bench of Honorary Magistrates tried the case and let off the nobleman. But the Deputy Commissioner again sent for the file and fined him. There is a *jágirdár* in the district who has long exercised civil and criminal powers ; but the Deputy Commissioner has lately reported to the higher authorities that his decisions are generally not in accordance with the law, and has recommended the withdrawal of the powers from him ! He appears to hate natives of rank and position, for no apparent reason. He greatly harasses his office clerks. Once he detained them at his house the whole night. But it must be said to his credit that he keeps persons of bad character in check and grants a ready ear to the complaints of the poor.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 29th. October, in an article communicated by a correspondent at Port Blair, advertg to the difficulty which has lately been experienced by Government in obtaining good recruits for the native army, observes that the condition of native soldiers is not very satisfactory. It is necessary to increase the present rates of pay and also to hold out better prospects of promotion. No native can aspire to a higher office than a Subadárship or Risaldárship. Surely this state of things is not much calculated to popularize military service among respectable and warlike classes. The unpopularity of that service is also due to another cause in a

large degree. Persons of lower classes have been elevated to high offices. A man of the Dom caste is a Subadár in the Bombay army. People of high castes can hardly be willing to serve under such a man.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 26th October, concurs with the *Sahífa-i-Qudsi* of Delhi in thinking that the Court of Wards should not leave wards' estates in the charge of same persons for many years, and urges that the managers of such estates should be changed almost every year.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The same paper states that it appears from the report of the Inspector-General of Police that during 1884 the incidence of crime per hundred (*sic*) of population was 27 in the North-Western Provinces, 37 in Oudh, 25 in the Panjáb, and 13 in Bengal. Crime was no doubt fairly small in Bengal, but it was very prevalent in the other provinces. The *Aftáb* is surprised at such a large prevalence of crime under British rule, and observes that the blame does not lie so much at the door of the police as that of the law. The Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code afford great facilities to criminals to avoid punishment. A thief is quite at liberty to confess his guilt or not as he pleases, but the police are strictly forbidden to use any force in the matter.

Prevalence of crime.

The *Núr Afshán* (Ludhiána), of the 29th October, is glad to say that the Turk named Muhammad Raza, better known as Rumi Sahib, who was accustomed to pay visits to Native States and extort money from Native Chiefs by representing himself to be a Government spy, and who was lately prosecuted by the police at Ludhiána, has been convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Deputy Commissioner. It is believed that a report has been forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner to the Local Government, praising Mr. Warburton, District Superintendent of Police, for his able prosecution of the case.

Punishment of the Turk who extorted money from Native Chiefs in the Panjáb.

Circulation,
755 copies.

Circulation,
2,500 copies.

A correspondent of the *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore), of the 28th October, complains that some native physicians advertise aphrodisiacs in vernacular newspapers in most obscene terms. It is surprising that Government has prohibited the sale of books such as the *Lazatu-l-nisa* and the *Kok Shastra*, but takes no exception to the advertisements in question.

Obscene advertisements
of medicines published in
vernacular newspapers.

Circulation,
208 copies.

The *Mashīr-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), of the 27th October, in an article communicated by a military pensioner, complains that the distribution of military pensions through the Paymaster causes much inconvenience to pensioners. Pensions are distributed at the end of September, which is the season of sickness, and therefore many persons are unable to call upon the Paymaster to receive their pensions owing to sickness. If they wish to obtain their pensions through their friends, they have to execute a *mukhtarnāma* in their favour and also to get a life certificate from the Tahsildār. Pensioners would be saved all this trouble and inconvenience if payments were made them through Tahsildārs.

Distribution of military
pensions.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Ghamkhwār-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 31st October, says that Lord Ripon conferred a great favour on this country by repealing the Press Act. But it is to be regretted that some vernacular newspapers sadly abuse their liberty and indulge in violent attacks on respectable persons. The Press Act had better be revived to put a stop to such license.

Suggested revival of the
Press Act.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 31st October, regrets to say that some Hindú newspapers comment on religious quarrels between Hindús and Musalmáns in an objectionable tone which is only calculated to embitter the mutual feelings of the two communities, and quotes extracts from the *Bhārat Jīwan* of Benares, the *Khairkhwāh-i-Káshmir* of Lahore, &c., in

Tone of some Hindú
newspapers.

support of its statement. The *Bhārat Jīvan*, of the 14th September, in the course of an article, observes that Musalmāns in this country are only equal to one-thirteenth of the Hindú population. If Hindús declared a war against them, there would be thirteen Hindús upon each Musalmán. This country is now not under Muhammadan rule that Hindús should be killed for calling a spade a spade. If Hindús threw one stone each on Musalmāns, thirteen holes would be made in the breast of each uncleanly Musalmán.

The *Rājputāna Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 26th October, publishes an account of the Muharram riots at Ajmere. The Assistant Commissioner granted permission to Hindús to parade their Rám-lila procession through the street in which the Khwāja Sāhib's shrine is situated. Muhammadans were highly dissatisfied with the Assistant Commissioner's orders, but they appealed to the Commissioner in vain. On this some Musalmāns waited on the Agent to the Governor-General at Abu, and he acceded to their request, forbidding the passage of the Hindú procession through the street in question. The Governor-General's Agent telegraphed his orders to the Commissioner on the morning of the 7th day of the Muharram, but still the orders were not published properly throughout the city even till 9 A.M. on the 9th day. As the Rám-lila procession was to take place in the afternoon of the 9th day, large numbers of Musalmāns, who were not yet acquainted with the orders of the Governor General's Agent, assembled in the street above mentioned with a view to resist the procession. Just at this time the Assistant Commissioner, accompanied by the District Superintendent of Police, some other local officers, and two companies of native infantry, appeared on the scene. The Assistant Commissioner posted the soldiers in the street and cut off one of the strings by which a *tazia* placed there was tied. These proceedings on the part of the Assistant Commissioner only tended to confirm the suspicions of the populace, and consequently they became noisy and unruly. They were told by the officers and respectable Musalmāns

that the Rám-lila procession would not go that way, but they would not believe them. A scuffle ensued and many persons were more or less severely hurt. The authorities wisely contented themselves with ascertaining the names of the wrongdoers, but made no arrests on the occasion. Hindús, disapproving of the orders of the Governor-General's Agent, stopped the celebration of their festival and closed their shops. It was with great difficulty that the local authorities succeeded in inducing them to re-open their shops on the 12th day of the Muharram. Many Muhammadans who took part in the disturbances of the 9th day were arrested on the close of the Muharram festival, and arrests still continue to be made.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The Ajmere correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 29th October, regrets to say that, like other places, Ajmere enjoyed no immunity from religious quarrels during the late Muharram. Hindús commenced the celebration of the Ram-lila, but they were unable to bring it to a close owing to the interference of Musalmáns, and the effigy of Ráwan, which was to be burnt on the day of the Dasehra, still remains intact. Hindús closed their shops for three days and suspended all trade. The Chief Commissioner has come down from Abu to enquire into the matter. Had the local authorities made arrangements such as those made at Lucknow or Cawnpur, Hindús would have been saved the mortification of stopping their festival.

Circulation,
450 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 31st October, writing from Karnál, regrets to say that serious riots occurred at that city during the Muharram. On the 20th idem, when a Muharram procession passed through the street called Khatrian, Hindús living in the neighbourhood took exception to it on the ground that no such procession had ever before taken place there. Hearing of this quarrel, Muhammadans in other parts of the city sought

Muharram riots at Karnál.

for a pretext for disturbing the peace and suddenly cried out that stones were being thrown on their *tásiás* by Hindús. The management of the fair had been entrusted by the Deputy Commissioner to Sheikh Jalalu-l-din, Inspector of Police, Qudrat Ali and Tara Chand, Deputy Inspectors of Police, Ráe Jugal Kishor, Subordinate Judge, and Nawáb Shamsheer Ali Khán. As soon as the Subordinate Judge saw that Musalmáns were about to commit riots, he asked the Nawáb to endeavour to allay the excitement of his co-religionists, but he replied that he himself was seized by religious frenzy ! On this Ráe Jugal Kishor went to the Deputy Commissioner, whose house was situated at the distance of half a mile, and reported the matter to him. But there was a delay of nearly two hours before the Deputy Commissioner appeared on the scene. In the meanwhile Musalmáns fell upon Hindús, beating and robbing them. About seventy Hindús were more or less severely hurt, and some twenty thousand rupees worth of property was carried away from the shops of Hindu traders ! The conduct of the two Muhammadan police officers and the Nawáb is generally reported to have been highly reprehensible on the occasion, while the Hindú Deputy Inspector himself sought an asylum in a house ! All the shops were closed for three days. It may be hoped that the rioters will be brought to justice and punished severely. (A correspondent of the *Sahífa-i-Qudsi*, Delhi, of the 29th October, in giving an account of the Muharram riots at Karnál, observes that Hindús were the aggressors and first tore up a *tásiá*.)

The *Shula-i-Túr* (Cawnpore), of the 27th October, is glad to say that there was no disturbance of the peace at Cawnpore during the Muharram, and that the local authorities are highly deserving of praise for this.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* and the *Kavivachan Sudhá* of Benares, in their issues of the 26th October, praise Mr. Adams, Magistrate of Benares, for his able regulation of the Muharram and the

Circulation,
175 copies.

Dasehra at that city, and observe that the two festivals passed off peacefully there.

The *Bhāratodaya* (Cawnpore), of the 26th October, urges the introduction of quarter-anna postage stamps for privileged newspapers, and suggests that editors should send a memorial to the Director-General of Post-offices on the subject.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 31st October, regrets to say that, when natives are still complaining of the appointment of a permanent Resident in Kashmir, still more melancholy news has arrived from Bhupal. Sir Lepel Griffin, who is a well-known friend of native princes, has not allowed Bhupal to escape scot-free. It appears that he lately forwarded a report to the Supreme Government, complaining of the alleged prevalence of maladministration in that State and laying the entire blame for it on Nawāb Sādīq Hasan Khān, the husband of the Begam. The report was sent on by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, and the orders passed by him thereon were announced by Sir Lepel Griffin at a public darbār at Bhupal on the 26th October. The title of Nawāb has been withdrawn from Sādīq Hasan Khan, the salute of 17 guns to which he was entitled in British territory has been stopped, and he has been warned against interfering with the affairs of the State. Moreover, the Begam has been ordered to appoint an able Vazīr with the approval of Government. The Anglo-Indian newspapers are sure to hail the news with delight, but the *Rafiq* views the action of Government with strong disfavour. The fate of the Nawāb should serve as a warning to all Native Chiefs. They should make it a point to win the good-will of Political Officers; otherwise they will receive the same treatment at the hand of Government. It is a matter of profound regret that the husband of a great

native princess has been so dishonoured on the mere report of one officer. A Commission, consisting equally of Europeans and natives, should have been appointed to enquire into the charges brought against the Nawáb, and he should have been afforded an opportunity to answer them. Then had the charges been found to be correct, he should have been let off with a severe warning on this occasion, or at all events only a reduction might have been made in his salute and some other marks of honour might have been discontinued. But Government has thought proper to reduce him into a cypher at once! The measure will be regarded with grief and indignation by the whole native population, especially by native princes. The action is also ill timed. It is necessary that the paramount power should endeavour to gain the good will of feudatory Chiefs and should not alienate them at such a crisis. No one can better realize the feelings of the Begam of Bhupal at the unfortunate incident than Her Majesty. Sádíq Hasan Khán stands in the same relation to the Begam in which the Prince Consort stood to Her Majesty.

The *Najmul-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 28th October, in commenting upon the same subject, observes that it is said that the only charge brought against the Nawáb was that he had dismissed all the old officers in the service of the State and had appointed his friends and relatives in their place. This charge, even if well founded, could not by itself justify his degradation. The *Najm* will not approve of the measure until it is shown to have been adopted on sufficient grounds. The Government of India should do nothing to displease Native Chiefs when the political horizon is so gloomy in all directions. The Begam of Bhupal may have, *nolens volens*, acquiesced in the decision of the Supreme Government, but she must keenly feel for her husband. The degradation of the Nawáb will be viewed with anxiety by all native princes. The Government of India should soon publish a full account of the circumstances which have induced it to resort to such a proceeding in order to allay the public excitement.

Circulation,
275 copies.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 31st October, says that the news of the Nawáb's sudden degradation will be received with extreme surprise throughout the country. Hitherto no complaint ever appeared in a native or English newspaper against him; on the contrary, he was highly spoken of. No opinion can be passed on the action of the Government of India one way or the other until fuller particulars are published.

Circulation,
315 copies.

The *Rájputána Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 26th October, says that when a Muharram procession was passing under a Hindú temple in Kishangarh, a Native State in Rájputána, the priest of the temple threw stones on the procession from the roof of the building. On this Musalmáns entered the temple and beat the priest severely, as might be expected. The Mahárája has arrested some Musalmáns. It may be hoped that His Highness will dispense even-handed justice and will not allow himself to be influenced by race feeling.

LOCAL.

The *Bhártodaya* (Cawnpore), of the 29th October, in its local news column, states that on the 28th idem, when Mr. Maxwell, of the Elgin Mills Company, was returning from the railway-station, a native child was run over and killed by his carriage. Mr. Maxwell at once stopped his carriage and expressed deep regret at the child's death. He then himself went to the Magistrate in Court, reported the matter to him, and expressed a desire to pay something to the parents of the deceased. But the child was found to be an orphan. It would have been well if some punishment had been inflicted on Mr. Maxwell's coachman. These rascally coachmen in the service of European gentlemen are generally in the habit of driving rashly. The Magistrate would do well to forbid foot-passengers to walk in the centre of roadways.

The *Muttra Akhbár*, of the 24th October (received on the 28th idem), in a communicated article, gives a detailed account of the late conversion by Christian missionaries at Agra of a Hindú boy to the Christian religion (see page 571 of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending the 17th August, 1885), and finds fault with the police and the district authorities for their alleged indifference in the case. The criminal suit for abduction instituted by the guardians of the boy against missionaries was dismissed. It is obvious from the statements of witnesses for the prosecution that the boy is under age, being only 13 years and 3 months old. The clergyman who converted the boy is reported to have even declared before the City Inspector of Police that the conversion had been made with the permission of the District Magistrate ! The writer also complains that at Agra female missionaries, who find their way into the houses of Hindús under the pretext of spreading female education, tamper with the faith of Hindú women; and asks Hindús not to allow female missionaries to enter their houses in any case.

Circulation,
405 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	... Jullundur	Urdú	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1885. Oct. 31st	Nov. 1st	203 copies.
2	<i>Aftab-i-Panjáb</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Diván Bútá Singh	Oct. 26th, 28th & 30th.	Oct. 29th, 31st, & Nov. 2nd respectively.	500 "
3	<i>Ágrá Akhbár</i>	... Ágrá	Ditto	Weekly	Shuján-l-Hasan	28th	Nov. 1st	250 "
4	<i>Ainu-l-Akbár</i>	... Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Diláwar Ali	24th	Oct. 28th	150 "
5	<i>Akhdár-i-Álam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	27th	" 31st	65 "
6	<i>Akhdár-i-Ám</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Rám	28th & 31st,	" 31st & Nov. 3rd respectively.	2,500 "
7	<i>Akhdár-i-Chundár</i>	... Chundár	Ditto	Weekly	Hanúmán Prasad	27th	Nov. 2nd	400 "
8	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	Urdú-English,	Bi-weekly	Guláb Rái	28th & 31st,	Oct. 29th & Nov. 2nd respectively.	284 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.).
9	<i>Almora Akhbár</i>	... Almora	Hindí	Weekly	Sadís Nand	26th	Oct. 29th	106 copies.
10	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow	Urdú	Ditto	Chandan Lal	24th	" 30th	150 "
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjáb</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	31st	Nov. 3rd	250 "
12	<i>Anwara-l-Akhdár</i>	... Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Tegh Bahádur	28th to Nov. 3rd.	Oct. 28th to Nov. 3rd respectively.	600 "
13	<i>Bahár-i-Hind</i>	... Ágrá	Ditto	Weekly	Momin Husain	31st	Nov. 3rd.	"

14	Bhārat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	...	Tetá Rám	...	30th	...	"	"	...	100	"
15	Bhāratendū	Brindāben	Hindi	Monthly	...	Rādha Charan Goswami.	...	For October	...	Oct.	28th	...	250	"
16	Bhārat Vīkās	Ágrá	Ditto	Weekly	...	Bhagwán Dás	...	Oct. 27th	...	"	30th	...	225	"
17	Bhārat Jivān	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	...	Rám Krishn Varná,	...	" 26th	...	"	28th	...	1,750	"
18	Bhāratodaya	Cawnpore	Ditto	Daily	...	Sitá Rám	...	" 26th to 31st,	...	"	28th to Nov.	...		"
19	Dababā-i-Qaisar	Bareilly	Urdú	Weekly	...	Thákur Prasád	...	" 24th	...	"	30th	...	250	"
20	Dababā-i-Sikandar	Bámpur	Ditto	Ditto	...	Muhammad Husein,	...	" 26th	...	"	28th	...	500	"
21	Dānish-i-Hind	Multan	Ditto	Ditto	...	Pandit Ráj Náth	...	" 28th	...	"	31st.	...		"
22	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	...	Fazlu-l-din	...	" 1st	...	"	30th	...	335	"
23	Fatehgarh Punch	Farrukhábád,	Ditto	Bi-monthly	...	Saddiq Husein	...	Nov. 1st	...	Nov.	3rd	...	101	"
24	Ghamkhvār-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	...	Mahráj Kishun	...	Oct. 31st	...	"	1st	...	300	"
25	Growse Gazette	Bulandshahr,	Ditto	Ditto	...	Gangá Sahái	...	" 15th & 24th,	...	Oct.	30th	...	60	"
26	Gurmukhi Akhbar	Amritsar	Gurmukhi	Ditto	...	Jhandá Singh	...	" 14th & 21st,	...	"	28th & Nov.	...	300	"
27	Hám-i-Hind	Cawnpore	Urdú	Ditto	...	Muhammad Nāf Ashraf.	...	" 29th	...	Nov.	1st	...	633	"
28	Hindi Pradíp	Allahabad	Hindi	Ditto	...	Bálkrishn Bhatt	...	For November	...	"	"	...	225	"
29	Hindustáni	Lucknow	Urdú	Tri-weekly	...	Gangá Prasád	...	Oct. 30th	...	"	2nd	...	600	"
30	Islām	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	...	Muhammad Mir	...	" 24th & Oct.	...	"	29th	...	260	"
31	Jain Pratish	Farrukhnagar.	Hindi	Bi-monthly	...	Jiyá Lal	...	Sep. 9th.	...	Oct.	29th	...	162	"
32	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdú	Bi-weekly	...	Mahábír Prasád	...	Oct. 28th & 31st,	...	"	31st & Nov.	...	132	"
33	Jammu Gazette	Jammu	Ditto	Weekly	...	Shabbá Mal	...	Nov. 2nd	...	Nov.	3rd.	...	265	"
34	Kāndamah	Lucknow	Urdú	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yáqúb	...	Oct. 26th	...	Oct.	29th	...	560 copies (in-	"
35	Kashī Patrikā	Benáres	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	...	" 30th	...	Nov.	3rd	...	344 copies taken by Govt.).	"

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
36	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudhā</i> ...	Benares	Hindī	Weekly	Chintāmani Rāo	Oct. 26th	1885.	350 copies.
37	<i>Khair Khrah-i-Hind</i> , <i>Khair Khrah-i-Pan-jāb.</i>	Delhī	Urdū	Bi-monthly	Mahā Nārāyan	Nov. 1st	Oct. 29th	175 "
38	<i>Khair Khrah-i-Pan-jāb.</i>	Gujrānwālā	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	Oct. 26th	Nov. 3rd	400 "
39	<i>Khurshaid-i-Afāq</i> ...	Pilibhit	Ditto	Ditto	Mazhar Ahsan Khān,	28th	Nov. 3rd	200 "
40	<i>Koh-i-Nār</i> ...	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rāi	27th, 29th & 31st.	Oct. 30th, 31st, & Nov. 2nd respectively.	450 "
41	<i>Lahore Gazette</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Dīdār Bakhsh	24th	29th	100 "
42	<i>Marrār Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindī-Urdū	Ditto	Gobardhan Dās	26th	31st	90 "
43	<i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	Lucknow	Urdū	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad,	27th	28th	208 "
44	<i>Mathurā Akhbār</i>	Muttra	Ditto	Ditto	Din Dayāl	24th & Nov. 1st.	28th & Nov. 2nd respectively.	405 "
45	<i>Māla-i-Nār</i>	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Durgā Prasād	Oct. 31st	Nov. 3rd	50 "
46	<i>Mazharu-l-Zirāt</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Monthly	Muqarrab Husain Khān.	Oct. 31st For October	Oct. 28th	343 copies (including 50 copies taken by Government).
47	<i>Mih-i-Darakhsān</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Nusrat Ali	Oct. 8th & Nov. 1st,	Nov. 3rd	100 copies.
48	<i>Mih-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibu-llah	31st	"	240 "
49	<i>Mitra Vilās</i>	Lahore	Hindī	Ditto	Makund Rām	26th	Oct. 28th	400 "
50	<i>Mulla Dopāzā</i>	Ditto	Urdū	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	"	"	700 "

51	<i>Muraqqa-i-Tahzib</i>	... Lucknow ...	Ditto	...	For October	...	31st	...	125	"
52	<i>Naiyar-i-Azam</i>	... Moradabad ...	Ditto	...	Oct. 26th	...	Nov. 1st	...	200	"
53	<i>Najmu-l-Akhdar</i>	... Etawah ...	Ditto	...	" 28th	...	2nd	...	275	"
54	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	... Moradabad ...	Ditto	...	" 15th	...	30th	...	200	"
55	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	... Agra ...	Ditto	...	" 30th	...	Nov. 1st	...	325	"
56	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	... Fatehpur ...	Ditto	...	" 27th	...	"	...	96	"
57	<i>Nasim-i-Sahar</i>	... Badliun ...	Ditto	...	" 29th	...	"	...	175	"
58	<i>Nizamu-l-Mulk</i>	... Moradabad ...	Ditto	...	" 24th	...	Oct. 28th	...	100	"
59	<i>Nar Afshan</i>	... Ludhiana ...	Ditto	...	" 29th	...	Oct. 31st	...	755	"
60	<i>Naru-l-Absar</i>	... Allahabad ...	Ditto	...	" 28th	...	"	...	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Government).	"
61	<i>Naru-l-Anwar</i>	... Cawnpore ...	Ditto	...	" 31st	...	"	...	403 copies.	"
62	<i>Nusratu-l-Akhdar</i>	... Delhi ...	Ditto	...	" 24th & Nov. 1st.	...	" 29th & Nov. 3rd respectively.	...	200	"
63	<i>Nyaya Sudha</i>	... Harda ...	Marathi-Eng-lish.	...	" 28th	...	" 30th	...	415	"
64	<i>Oudh Akhdar</i>	... Lucknow ...	Urdū	...	" 28th to Nov. 3rd.	...	" 28th to Nov. 3rd respectively.	...	732 copies (including 90 copies taken by Government).	"
65	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... Ditto ...	Ditto	...	" 22nd	...	" 30th	...	375 copies.	"
66	<i>Panjabi Akhdar</i>	... Lahore ...	Ditto	...	" 24th & 28th.	...	" 28th & Nov. 3rd respectively.	...	275	"
67	<i>Patila Akhdar</i>	... Patiala ...	Ditto	...	" 27th	...	" 29th	...	295	"
68	<i>Prince of Wales Gazette.</i>	... Meerut ...	Ditto	...	" 28th	...	" 30th.	...	600	"
69	<i>Prayag Samachar</i>	... Allahabad ...	Hindi	...	" 31st	...	" 28th	...	125	"
70	<i>Qasari</i>	... Jullundur ...	Urdū	...	"	...	Nov. 2nd	...		"

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
71	Rafāh-i-ʿAm	... Siālkot	Urdū	Weekly	Dívān Chand	Oct. 26th	Oct. 29th	400 copies.
72	Rafiq-i-Hind	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muharram Ali	... 31st	Nov. 2nd	"
73	Rafiq-i-Akhdar	... Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Ghulam Husain	... 26th	Oct. 28th	"
74	Rakbar-i-Hind	... Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Khādim Ali	... 23rd, 25th & 27th.	" 27th, 29th & 31st respectively.	155
75	Rajpūtana Gazette	... Ajmere	Urdū-Hindī,	Weekly	Murād Ali	... 26th	" 29th	315
76	Ratn Prakash	... Ratlam	Urdū	Ditto	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	... 8th & 15th,	" 28th	150
77	Reformer	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Shamsu-l-din	31st	Nov. 2nd	400
78	Sadiq-i-Akhdar	... Bahawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Dwārka Nāth	29th	"	264
79	Safir-i-Hind	... Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulāqī Dās	31st	"	400
80	Sahifa-i-Quds	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Abdu-l-Qudūs.	29th	" 1st	280
81	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar,	Udaipur	Hindī	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	26th	Oct. 31st	216
82	Sajjan Vinod	... Agrā	Ditto	Ditto	Sri Krishn Lal	1st	Nov. 1st	200
83	Sarosh-i-Benares	... Benares	Urdū	Ditto	Wali Muhammad	Oct. 24th	"	600
84	Shafiq-i-Hind	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Saiful Haq	31st	" 2nd	400
85	Shahna-i-Hind	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Hasan	1st	"	103
86	Sham-i-Oudh	... Fyzābād	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Kishun Prasad	Oct. 11th & 21st,	Oct. 31st	300
87	Shula-i-Tar	... Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibrāhīm,	27th	29th	175
88	Siraj-i-Akhdar	... Jhelam	Ditto	Ditto	Faqir Muhammad	" 28th	" 31st	400
89	Sitara-i-Hind	... Morādābād	Ditto	Ditto	Banwari Lal	" 28th	Nov. 1st	160
90	Subodh Sindhu	... Khāndwa	Marāthi-Hindī	Ditto	Lakshman Anant	"	Oct. 31st	210

91	Taher	...	Morádábád ...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Ráhat Alí Khán	...	"	27th	...	30th	80	"
92	Tamannadi	...	Lucknow	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Páran Chand	...	"	"	24th & Nov.	28th & Nov.	150	"
											1st.	3rd respective-ly.	3rd respective-ly.		
93	Tattya-i-Hind	...	Meerut	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sajjád Husain	...	"	24th	...	28th	260	"
94	Victoria Paper	...	Sialkot	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Gyán Chand	...	"	"	25th	29th, 30th, 31st & Nov.	975	"
95	Vrill Dhara	...	Dhár	...	Maráthí	Weekly	...	Hari Bháskar	...	"	"	1st & 22nd,	1st & 3rd.	120	"
96	Wagya-i-Alam	...	Gházípur	...	Urdú	Ditto	...	Siráj-u-din Ahmad,	...	"	"	24th & 26th,	28th & Nov.	250	"
												1st respective-ly.	1st respective-ly.		

ALLAHABAD :

The 7th November, 1885.

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

[**CONFIDENTIAL.**]

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